Mapping Research on Xenophobia Increasing Visibility with Social Media: A Bibliometric Analysis

Fikriye ÇELİK[*]

Abstract

This study reveals a quantitative view of publications about xenophobia, whose visibility has increased through social media. Bibliometric analysis was used in the study, which was based on a systematic examination of the literature. Thus, the quantitative view of publications taking into account xenophobia, which points to a chronic problematic historical past, has been clarified, and the way of theoretical discussion that allows understanding the conceptual development has been found. With bibliometric analysis, the aim of determining the tendency of publications that focus on the theme in question and exemplify the fact that the problematic is seen in periodicity came to the fore, and it was possible to read the title from a wide perspective. Moreover, in the study, which does not ignore the fact that xenophobia becomes visible form through the tools created by the age, separate maps have been made about the publications examining the relationship between social media and xenophobia. Findings have concluded that interest in xenophobia has gained momentum in the last 5 years and revealed that periodic processes that develop with socio-cultural, socio-economic and political reasons update the alien identity, as well as the active role of new communication technologies that make xenophobia visible in this result. So it should be emphasized that there is a need for research focusing on the relationship between social media and xenophobia, and suggested that qualified studies that will fill the gap in the literature.

Keywords: Xenophobia, Social Media, Bibliometric Analysis, Alien

Sosyal Medya ile Görünürlüğü Artan Yabancı Düşmanlığı Konulu Araştırmaların Haritalandırılması: Bibliyometrik Analiz

Öz

Bu çalışma sosyal medya mecralarıyla görünürlüğü artan yabancı düşmanlığı hakkındaki yayınlara ilişkin nicel bir görüntü sunmaktadır. Alanyazının bütüncül ve sistematik biçimde incelenmesine dayanan çalışmada bibliyometrik analize başvurulmuştur. Böylece tarihi geçmişi kronik bir sorunsalı işaret eden yabancı düşmanlığını dikkate alan yayınların nicel görünümü aydınlatılırken diğer taraftan kavramsal gelişimi anlamayı sağlayan teorik tartışmanın yolu bulunmuştur. Bibliyometrik analizle söz konusu temaya odaklanıp sorunsalın dönemselliğe bağlı şekilde görüldüğü gerçeğini örnekleyen yayınların eğilimini saptama amacı öne çıkarken başlığı geniş bir görüş açısıyla okuma imkanına kavuşulmuştur. Bununla beraber yabancı düşmanlığının çağın yarattığı araçlar üzerinden görünürlük kazandığı gerçeğini atlamayan çalışmada sosyal medya ve yabancı düşmanlığı ilişkisini inceleyen yayınlar hakkında müstakil haritalar çıkarılmıştır. Araştırma bulguları, yabancı düşmanlığına ilginin son 5 yılda ivme kazandığı; sosyo-kültürel, sosyo- ekonomik ve politik gerekçeler eşliğinde gelişen dönemsel süreçlerin yabancı kimliğini güncellediği; bunda yabancı düşmanlığını görünür kılan yeni iletişim teknolojilerinin etkin rolü olduğu sonucuna ulaştırmıştır. Bulgulardan hareketle yeni iletişim ortamları ve yabancı düşmanlığı ilişkisini merkeze alan araştırmalara ihtiyaç olduğu vurgusunda bulunarak alanyazındaki boşluğu doluracak nitelikli yayın üretimi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yabancı Düşmanlığı, Sosyal Medya, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Yabancı

[*] Assist. Prof. Dr., Sivas Cumhuriyet University, e-mail: fcelik@cumhuriyet.edu.tr, orcid.org/0000-0003-1633-0357, Sivas, Türkiye

1. Introduction

Xenophobia is a universal phenomenon that appears as intense discontent, fear, or hatred directed towards 'alien' who are defined and classified behind walls built around borders. The problem of defining the phenomenon of 'alien' lies on the basis of this way of thinking and behaving based on hatred and intolerance. As a matter of fact, alien is the product of a conceptual effort that is negative from the beginning, rather than finding meaning as a result of a mutual relationship.

According to Waldenfels (1990, p. 19), the alien, who arises from definitional efforts fed by the negative way of seeing, evokes the uncanny. According to him, the alien is partly tempting and partly threatening. The fear of this alien, who is described as an object of anxiety, is explained by the concept of 'xenophobia', derived from the Greek words 'xenos' and 'phobos' (De Master and Le Roy, 2000, p. 425). On the other hand, xenophobia embedded in the fear of alien involves more than just a kind of phobia. Because the series of actions that start with naming and end with hostility after placing it as an object of fear points to historical realities. As it is known, the dichotomy of 'I – it', 'we – them', 'near – far', 'here – there' has found a way to reproduce itself throughout history.

According to Yakushko (2009, pp. 43-44), the phenomenon hidden under the definition of 'fear of alien' as a form of reproduction is a form of prejudice that includes emotions, attitudes, and behaviors directed towards the alien. This prejudice is complemented by the feeling of hostility at the junction of 'ethnocentrism', which explains the belief that 'oneself' and one's own culture are superior to others. Among the definitional efforts developed to understand xenophobia, ethnocentrism-centered explanations that justify Yakushko are encountered. This phenomenon indicates an extreme situation that is easy to define and measure due to a distinct feeling towards the alien. In fact, throughout history, the alien has been seen as a carrier of a different culture that has the potential to threaten the unique nationhood or unity of the 'self' (De Master and Le Roy, 2000, p. 425). Xenophobia, which is thought to be reflected from the sense of national identity originating from individuality, manifests as deep intolerance towards a 'there' that is outside 'us' and does not belong to 'here'. In other words, xenophobia is the tendency to identify with the 'inside' and completely reject the 'outside' (Starkey vd., 2021, p. 25).

The alien, who is systematically discriminated against, is faced with hostility centered on justificatory discourses after being declared a cause for fear. The basis of xenophobia, which has psychological, socio-economic, political, and cultural dimensions and emerges in a multi-component structure, is the perception of an alien culture, beliefs, and values as a threat that challenges the image of the native/host. For example, this is the reason why a portrait of Islam has been produced throughout history that challenges the Christian civilization, and the reasons that lead to the reproduction of this portrait have been created (Bravo López, 2011, pp. 1-6).

The type of perception in question is becoming more visible, especially in migration-themed developments. Thus, immigration-related xenophobia should also be mentioned. Because the economic problems that arise especially during the global migration process have increased the hatred towards aliens. As a result, increased competition has created an environment of conflict. There is no doubt that it is not enough to evaluate the issue of migration only in an economic context. As known another important framework of migration is security. The emergence of the global security issue along with global migration has added new ones to the stereotypes used to define the alien. This situation started a process in which global terrorism discourses increased. This process has revealed some new stereotypes used in discrimination/ exclusion/ marking. The black box filled with these stereotypes has been updated depending on periodic conditions. The fundamental position of the alien has not changed, but its scope has expanded. The declaration of the Muslim immigrant identity as the 'big other' of the global world stems from this update. Undoubtedly, some global events in this update have a high share. The most prominent of these

events is the 9/11 attacks. Besides this date, another important turning point is the 2001 invasion of Afghanistan. Another significant event that has a similar impact is the 7/7 London metro explosion of 2005. The topic of terrorism has come to the fore with the addition of the mentioned terrorist attacks to the security-oriented discussions marked by global migration. Thus, the concept of alien was moved to the context of terrorism.

In the literature, paradigms that evaluate xenophobia within the framework of racism are also encountered. For example, Tafira (2011, p. 114) claims that what is seen as xenophobia is actually racism. However, according to him, although there is a clear definition of xenophobia, the lack of a clear definition of racism, which is a fluid form, makes it difficult to understand the closeness between the two concepts. This ambiguity in the definition makes invisible the fact that the violence observed in racism is also a phenomenon embedded in xenophobia. This invisibility marks the stage where violence becomes normalized. Violence that occurs at a normal/natural stage is the most concrete form of xenophobia (Kaziboni, 2022, p. 201). According to Hjerm (1998, p. 335), xenophobia should be seen as the basis for both racist actions and more subtle forms of exclusion embedded in social discourse.

As it is known, the modern world sees the alien as a weed that disrupts the well-designed garden format, with the idea that it cannot adapt to the generality. The nature of being an alien has been updated in today's global view of this way of seeing, which is based on discrimination. In this context, it becomes clear that the pandemic, which is the primary agenda issue of the world as of 2020, has revealed its own alien by updating people and space. Thus, it was decided that the new alien, whose identity was quickly identified within determined limits, was a carrier of the COVID-19 virus. In fact, the approach that really fuels xenophobia is the strong belief that alien spreads the virus. Research conducted in the last three years confirms this idea. Studies showing that the idea of placing alien as a target due to viral danger and fear of contamination is on the rise, provide inferences about the course of xenophobia (Asmundson et al., 2020; Khosravani et al., 2021; Taylor, 2021, p. 2, 2022; Taylor, Landry, Paluszek, and Asmundson, 2020, p. 94; Taylor, Landry, Paluszek, Fergus, et al., 2020, p. 598). This means that after the transformation that has taken place since 2020, the alien who is thought to disrupt the orderly garden image dictated by the modern paradigm has evolved into an object of exclusion that pollutes the world of healthy individuals.

The adventure of the alien -as an object of fear, hatred, and hostility- who is seen as responsible for the negative consequences of globalization due to the paradigm imposed by modernity, is undoubtedly not over yet. This adventure is rapidly moving to new stages depending on today's technical and technological developments. There is no doubt that the internet, which surrounds the world today, is a tool that preserves existing stereotypes and reveals new stereotypes. Likewise, the instrumental position of the new communication opportunities that give rise to social networks and social media environments has reached remarkable levels. These new spaces allow people to create stereotypes express prejudice and transfer the codes of behavior that are prominent in this age to the online environment.

Undoubtedly, the behavioral codes mentioned become widespread as they are learned. As a matter of fact, there are many studies revealing that thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors towards the alien are learned through exposure to social environments and media (Armstrong and Neuendorf, 1989, p. 3; Boer and van Tubergen, 2019, p. 2; Dixon, 2008, p. 331; Schemer, 2012, p. 751; Vergeer et al., 2000, p. 127). In particular, many studies are showing that media environments have managed to become the most effective actors in managing ethnic reconciliation and generating public consent by legitimizing policies based on discrimination (Van Dijk, 1995, p. 21). Similar studies highlight the fact that xenophobia, which is on the rise due to global migration, is fed by media content (Igartua and Cheng, 2009, pp. 739-740; Schemer, 2012, pp. 751-753). Just like the fact that the alien's position of alienage, which it has had throughout the historical process and maintained with various justifications, is fixed through the media and stereotypes, a similar situation is also

encountered in social media. However, research shows that prejudiced behavior is learned and spread more quickly and easily in social media environments than in traditional media (Ahmed et al., 2021, pp. 646-647). Because users are also influenced by factors such as subscribed news sources, the structure of the network, and content ranking algorithms (Bakshy et al., 2015, pp. 1131-1132). When all these studies are considered together, the current stage of the world points to the fact that the global nature of new communication technologies has fixed universal xenophobia.

This study, based on understanding the phenomenon of fear, hatred, and hostility centered on the alien phenomenon that dates back to ancient times, is a systematic literature review on xenophobia. Reasons such as the fact that the concept of alien requires philosophical, sociological, psychological, theological, economic, and cultural understanding efforts and that xenophobia has psychological, political, and socio-economic dimensions have enabled the problematic in question to be taken into consideration by interdisciplinary approaches. Thus, it should be said that these studies, which contribute to the literature, provide important data on the conceptualization and causalization of xenophobia. In that case, it is important to systematically research the literature in question. It was concluded that bibliometric analysis is the most accurate technique to be used in this study with such a context.

This research aims to determine how the subject is viewed by various fields through bibliometric analysis of xenophobia-themed publications. With this technique, on the one hand, the quantitative view of the publications centering on the issue in question was illuminated, and on the other hand, a way to conduct theoretical discussion on the subject was found. Thus, the primary goal of the study was to draw attention to the studies examining the concept by holistically mapping the literature and to guide future studies.

Based on this, in the first stage of the study, a theoretical discussion was conducted regarding the concept that forms the center of the research. In the second stage, the methodology of the study was explained and knowledge was given about the technique preferred in the research. In the next stage, bibliometric analysis was carried out and the findings were obtained. Then the graphics showing the results of the mapping were analyzed. Finally, the results of the research are presented.

2. Research Methodology

2.1. Purpose and Importance of the Research

Xenophobia is a comprehensive title that needs to be evaluated interdisciplinary due to the meaning it implies. Research on xenophobia, which has become the focus of philosophical, sociological, political and cultural studies and has increased depending on periodic developments, has gained intensity in recent years. This study is based on a subtle evaluation practice aimed at seeing within what limits the issue, whose clarification seems to depend only on a multidisciplinary approach, is handled. This study, which hopes to be a small but important contribution to the literature by drawing attention to the nature of the subject, examining the literature in a holistic framework, and marking areas that need further research, is the product of a significant effort.

As it is known, it is important to classify the literature of a research field according to its main trends (Shi et al., 2022, p. 2). This triage is becoming more important, especially in interdisciplinary issues. The primary importance of this study comes from its classification of the literature on xenophobia according to trends. In addition, the potential to reveal how the social media channels that shape the age we live in are viewed under the title of xenophobia is another reason that makes the study important. The findings obtained in the research using statistical techniques are remarkable due to their contribution to the literature as well as presenting a quantitative expression. Based on this, the main purpose of this study is to determine in which branches of science there are more efforts to understand and explain the subject or in which fields more studies

on the subject are needed. Similarly, another purpose is to show in which geographies the mentioned issue is more on the agenda or in which countries it is ignored. At the same time, reaching a picture that reveals the holistic process by illuminating the periods when the subject was taken into consideration more, the connection between researchers focusing on the subject, and the concepts that enable the subject to be problematized are among the prominent aims of the study.

2.2. Method

In this study, where research on xenophobia was examined descriptively, bibliometric analysis was used. Bibliometric analysis is a literature description based on quantitative character. As it is known, bibliometrics focuses on the concrete image that reveals the progress made in a field of science in the context of publication, author, country, citation, institution and source. This approach, which centers on concrete visual output, is a functional tool in creating an accurate profile of the field consisting of many components. Thus, themes, indicator figures, and thematic networks reveal the holistic structure of the concept in detail (Cobo et al., 2011, p. 146).

There are two main procedures in bibliometrics, namely performance analysis and science mapping (Noyons et al., 1999, p. 115). On the one hand, thanks to performance analysis, it is possible to make inferences about the actions of structures involved in active science production, on the other hand, it is possible to reveal data about the structure of scientific research through science mapping (Braam et al., 1991a, p. 233, 1991b, p. 252). In this research based on the bibliometric mapping approach, visual expression of quantitative data is prioritized. Thus, the quantity of performance on academic research, which is known to be the main purpose of bibliometric analysis, and the graphical indicator of this output have enriched the study. Likewise, this technique makes it easier to produce data that contributes to the measurement of scientific activities at both micro and macro levels. (Van Raan, 2005, p. 23).

Bibliometric mapping, which is seen as scientific calculation and used in the numerical measurement of production-based scientific progress, is carried out through some software and programs. This research, in which network maps were created with the help of VOSviewer, only includes Web of Science indexes. In the study, data taken from the WOS database were processed and made suitable for analysis. Since the scanning took place only on Web of Science, data on other scanning platforms were excluded. Exclusion of other data constitutes the limitations of the study. In the research conducted in April 2023, a total of 3339 studies were found in the search using the keyword "xenophobia". In addition to the findings obtained, the keywords "xenophobia" and "social media" were also searched together. A total of 82 studies focusing on the relationship between xenophobia and social media were reached in the research.
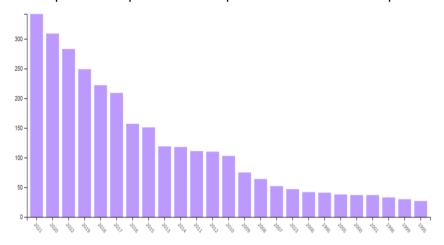
The research questions of the study are as follows:

1. In which years were the studies in question taken into consideration?

2. Which countries are most relevant and influential on the issue?

3. Which research areas are most interested in the issue in question?

4. What are the topics on which the most effective studies appear?

5. In which language were the most works produced?

6. What is the distribution and trend of keywords?

7. What kind of relationship exists between researchers?

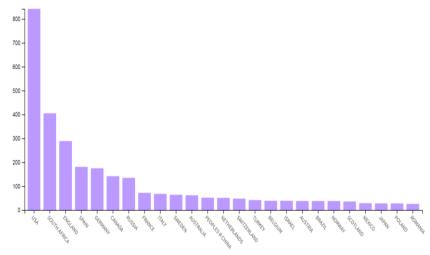8. Who are the most influential researchers?

3. Findings and Analysis

The Web of Science search engine was used to access studies conducted on xenophobia to date. As a result of the research, 3339 publications were reached. The data of the studies accessed via WOS were saved in the VOSviewer program. Thus, in addition to accessing information about the year, country, and university of the 3339 publications accessed, it was possible to analyze in detail, from the discipline of the publications in question to the most cited publication and author.

Graphic 1. Distribution of studies on xenophobia by years (WOS, 2023)

According to the research, the studies in question started to produce the first examples in 1995. It is seen that publications, which increase regularly every year, have gained significant momentum in the recent period. The rates given in Graphic 1 show that the highest rate was reached in 2021, with approximately 400 studies on xenophobia. It should be said that a number close to the studies put forward in 2021 was also in question between 2017 and 2022, and interest in the subject increased as of 2017.

The significant increase in research centered on hostility towards aliens in the 2000s is undoubtedly not independent of the historical, economic, political and cultural developments. The events of 9/11 were a turning point that enabled the reproduction of the 'big other' in the world. In addition to the new wave of migration that developed due to the war in Syria after 2011, alien and xenophobia have managed to attract attention with the rising political discourse of the insecure world discourse that approaches global migration within the framework of security.
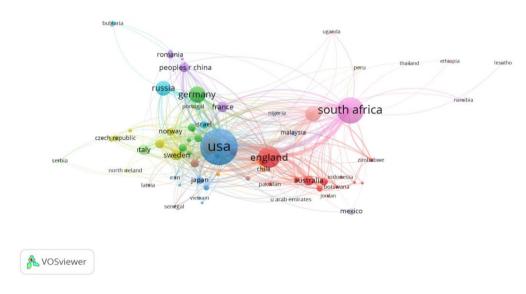

Graphic 2. Distribution of studies on xenophobia by country (WOS, 2023)

As a result of the analysis carried out within the scope of the study, 106 countries where research on xenophobia was conducted were reached. Graphic 2 shows the 25 countries with the most publications. According to the chart, the USA ranks first with over 800 publications (842) in the list of countries publishing on the subject in question, followed by South Africa with 405 publications and the UK with 289 works. When we look at the top three regions in the ranking, there is a clear difference especially between the first and second places.

Undoubtedly, in the context of the reasons explained above, it is not a surprising result that the USA is at the top of the list. Because, with the 9/11 attacks and the 2001 invasion of Afghanistan, 'alien' and 'terrorism' issues became the priority agenda of the country, and interest in the mentioned issue/problem increased. Another example that confirms this idea is England, which comes in third place on the list. The 7/7 London subway bombing of 2005, described as England's September 11, led to a situation similar to the approach seen in the USA. It is no surprise that Africa comes second on the list. There seems to be no more natural outcome than Africa, which has experienced being an 'alien' throughout its history, being at the top of the countries that are interested in the issue. Spain, which ranks 4th on the list, shows the normality of being one of the countries with the most publications, considering the country's history.

Türkiye is among the 25 countries with the most publications about xenophobia. Türkiye ranks 15th on the list with 42 publications. This ranking, which constitutes an average of 1.5% of the total research, draws attention to the fact that there is a need for research that will draw attention to the issue in question in Türkiye.
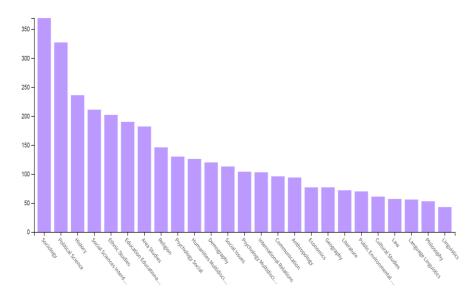

Map 1. Country network map of studies on xenophobia (VOSviewer, 2023)

Map 1, which visualizes the country network map of xenophobia-themed studies, includes 73 observation units selected from 111 countries and included in the analysis within the framework of at least 1 publication and at least 1 citation criteria. The map resulted in 16 clusters, 481 links and 2446 total link strength. Based on the map, it should be said that the ranking of the countries with the most publications focusing on the research issue in question is not parallel with the countries with the most citations and the highest link strength. In the list of countries with the most citations, while the USA tops the list with 11378 citations, the UK comes right behind the USA with 4812 citations. Canada, which comes in third place on the list, has a total of 3272 citations. When looking at the map in terms of total link strength, the list changes. While the USA (1009) maintains its place, England leaves the second place to South Africa (617). Following Canada, which has a link strength of 471, the UK moves to the 4th place, with a total link strength of 460. Another remarkable indicator on the countries network map is the numerical expression of publications in Türkiye.
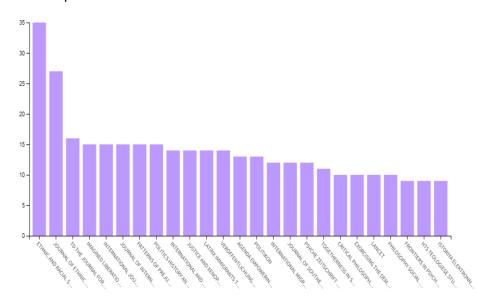
Türkiye (119), which is in the 15th place in the list showing the number of works, rises to the 8th place in the list by being among the prominent countries in terms of total link strength.

Graphic 3. Distribution of studies on xenophobia by field (WOS, 2023)
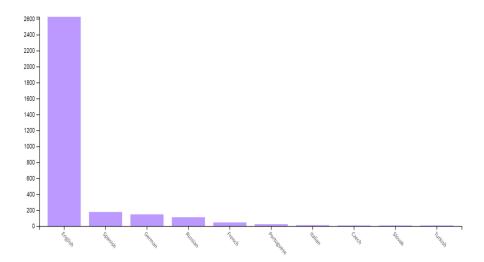
Graphic 3 shows the distribution of studies focusing on xenophobia by field. The 25 areas with the most publications on the subject are graphed. The distribution we encounter shows that the highest number of publications belong to the field of sociology (369). While political science comes after sociology with 327 publications, history studies follows political science with 236 publications. There are also publications on the subject in the fields of ethnic studies, religion, economy, communication, geography, and law. These publications appear to have an average distribution. When we look at the percentage expression of these fields of study, it is understood that the field of sociology, which produces the most publications, constitutes 11% of the total number. While political science follows sociology with 10%, history ranks third, accounting for 7% of the total number of publications.

Graphic 4. Distribution of studies on xenophobia by subject titles (WOS, 2023)
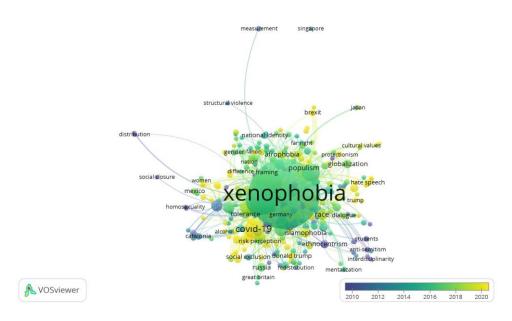
Graphic 4 shows the distribution of studies on xenophobia by subject titles. Ethnic and racial science, international migration, justice and xenophobia are the priority topics. While ethnic and racial studies are the top topic in research on xenophobia with 35 publications, this title is followed by ethnic and migration studies with 27 studies. In the study titles related to the subject in question, a distribution in which the subject of international migration is intense is observed.

Graphic 5. Distribution of studies on xenophobia by languages (WOS, 2023)

Graphic 5 gives a distribution of the studies in question within the scope of their publication languages. The distribution shows that most of the research on xenophobia is published in English. Accordingly, while 2624 publications are published in English, Spanish comes second with 177 publications. In the field where 147 publications are published in German, Russian and French publications are in the top 5. The numerical signs indicate that there are only 8 publications in Turkish. As a result, in this field, where 81% of the publications are in English, Turkish publications do not reach 1%.

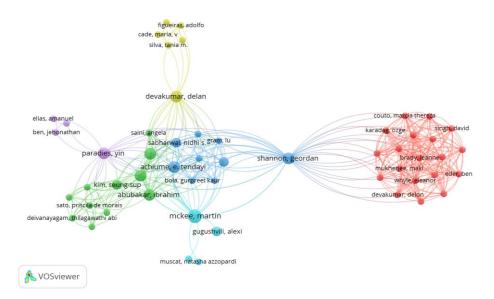**Map 2.** Keyword network map of studies on xenophobia (VOSviewer, 2023)

Map 2 shows the network map showing the link between keywords. The map is important in revealing the network that keywords establish with each other. Because, as it is known, local keywords reveal the exact nature of the study and ensure the visibility and accessibility of the study. In the study, out of 1601 words, 276 high link strength keywords with a minimum number of occurrences of 2 were included in the scope of analysis. As can be seen from the map, the highest link between words is between xenophobia and racism. However, 274 titles stand out. Based on the network map, it was determined that the keyword xenophobia was linked to 433 keywords. In addition, it was found that the total link strength of the concept of xenophobia with keywords, which has a high connection power, is 1005.

Looking at the map, it can be seen that the concept of racism, as the most visible word around xenophobia, is linked to 79 keywords, and the total link strength is 241. The third keyword that stands out in xenophobia-centered research is South Africa. The total link strength of South Africa, which has links to 59 keywords, is 163. While the concept of migration, which is observed to be linked to 33 keywords on the map, has 116 total link strength, the concept of nationalism, which follows the keyword migration, is in the top five of the list with 29 links and 110 total link strength. Undoubtedly, there are other words on the map where the keyword xenophobia reveals a strong network connection. Islamophobia, globalization, ethnocentrism, and human rights are some of the prominent ones.

As a result of the analysis made on keywords, it is revealed that xenophobia has a place in quite different themes. The size of the color scale on the network map consisting of 26 clusters gives an idea about the diversity of the themes in question. Another interesting finding emerges in the layer analysis. The clusters marked in yellow on the map provide clues about the recent interests of researchers. Based on the map, as of 2020, the areas associated with the concept of xenophobia have diversified. What is most striking is that there is a kind of directional shift in the usage of the concept. When we look at the yellow keywords that are used extensively in recent research, it is seen that the first 3 words are COVID-19, coronavirus, and pandemic.
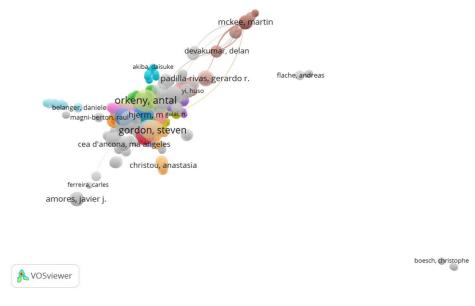
The change in keywords opens the door to important explanations. As a matter of fact, these 3 words indicate the necessity of re-reading the concept of 'aliens' in accordance with the experienced age. The identity of the 'aliens' has been reproduced with the COVID-19 pandemic, which has made the health issue the most important and single agenda in the world and made national and international health policies single-centered. This time, the boundaries of the concept have not only expanded; an alien of the new era has been defined as being a coronavirus carrier. The 'alien', who has been the object of discursive and action practices involving separation/exclusion throughout history, has continued to be exposed to the same marginalizing discrimination practices in its new appearance. Undoubtedly, considering the keywords that are the center of the research in question in the light of this knowledge makes network map analysis valuable. For example, it is not surprising that the concept of globalization is also one of the prominent keywords.

Map 3. Co-author map of studies on xenophobia (VOSviewer, 2023)

Map 3 shows the co-author analysis map of research on xenophobia. This network map identifies the authors with the most publications on the issue in question, the authors with the most connections between them, and the most cited authors. The map was created within the framework of the criteria of at least 1 publication and at least 1 citation on the subject.

Based on the map, it is possible to say that the names with the most publications do not have the same number of citations. For example, Antal Orkeny, who has the highest number of publications (10), has 18 citations. Gordon J. G. Asmundson and Steven Taylor, who have the highest number of citations with 998, have only 5 works. As can be seen from the map that provides an analysis of the total link strength, Geordan Shannon is the name with the highest link strength. It is important that Shannon, who has only 3 works and 11 citations, is at the top of the list with a total connection strength of 41. This exemplifies the fact that authors who produce many works are not also those who are most cited or have the highest number of connections.
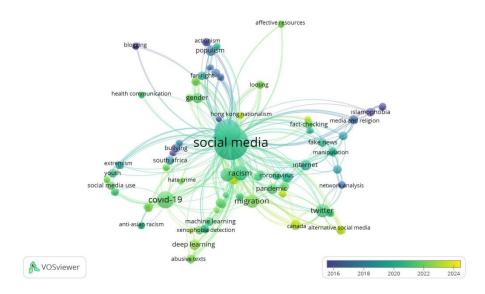

Map 4. Author citation map in studies on xenophobia (VOSviewer, 2023)

Of the 5010 authors who worked on the subject in question, 3343 authors who had at least 1 work and received at least 1 citation were evaluated. Among these, 1463 authors with the highest

number of connections were included in the study. The network map in Map 4, which visualizes the analysis at the scale of 1463 units, reveals 47 clusters, 6831 links, and 7966 total link strength. While Gordon J. G. Asmundson and Steven Taylor come first among the most cited authors with 998 citations, it is possible to say that there is a high connection between these two authors. Following these two names, Caeleigh A. Landry and Michelle M. Paluszek split second place with 965 citations. Dean McKay ranks 3rd on the most cited authors list with 924 citations. The order observed in the number of citations mustn't be parallel to the ratios showing the number of publications and total link strength.
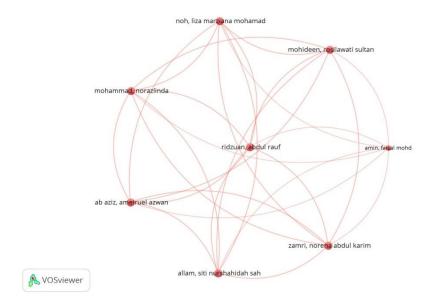

Map 5. Keyword network map of studies on xenophobia and social media (VOSviewer, 2023)

When we look at the publications on the relationship between xenophobia and social media among the 3339 studies accessed in WOS, it is seen that this number is only 82. The social media factor in xenophobia, which was observed to have been ignored until recently, has received increasing attention as of 2016. However, it seems that interest in the subject has increased in 2022. It is possible to look for the clue to this increase in keywords. As a matter of fact, keywords provide causality of interest.
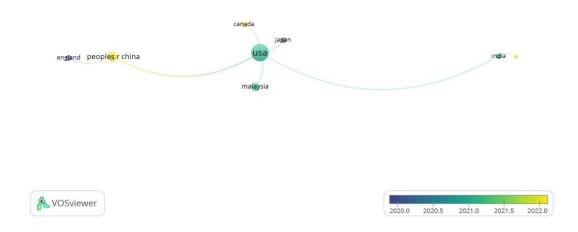
In the network in Map 5, which shows the connection between keywords, all 194 words within the criteria of at least 1 occurrence are presented. A total of 22 clusters, 767 connections, and 838 total connection strengths were identified. As shown in Map 5, layer and density analysis collects similar words in the same group. When we look at which keywords come to the fore in research focusing on the relationship between social media and xenophobia, we can see words such as racism, immigration, Twitter, echo chamber, fake news, COVID-19, pandemic, Islamophobia, hate speech, far right, gender. It should be said that the common feature of these keywords is to focus on current topics. The yellow color in the cloud shows this. The transition from yellow to blue shows the decrease in the frequency of use of keywords. This situation indicates a tendency towards current issues. When looking at the connection strength of words, social media with 33 occurrences has 187 total link strength. Xenophobia, which comes next and was seen 19 times, has a total link strength of 104. The keyword COVID-19, which is ranked 3rd on the list and seen 8 times, has a total link strength of 39.

Map 6. Co-authorship map of studies on xenophobia and social media (VOSviewer, 2023)

The quantitative scarcity of publications (82) centering on the relationship between xenophobia and social media makes the co-authorship network in Map 6 more striking. In order to identify the authors with the most connections in the network map, the criteria of at least 1 publication and at least 1 citation were met. Within the framework of these criteria, 107 names were selected among 133 authors. Based on the analysis, each of the 8 authors seen in the map above has 13 unit links.

Map 7. Country network map of studies on xenophobia and social media (VOSviewer, 2023)

It is seen that studies on the relationship between social media and xenophobia have been published in 26 countries. 22 countries that met the criteria of at least 1 publication and at least 1 citation were selected from 26 countries and evaluated. The network map of the 8 observation units with the most connections among them was created. Map 7 shows 4 clusters, 7 links and 10 total link strengths. As can be seen from the map, the highest total link strength belongs to the USA. USA has 973 citations and 8 total link strengths. When evaluated in general the map is important to show that the connection between xenophobia and social media is not taken into account sufficiently.

Based on the other analysis units evaluated in the study, one of every 4 studies (24.390%) focusing on the relationship between xenophobia and social media was published in the field of communication. In addition, one of the other findings is that one in every 4 studies (25.610%) was published in 2022.

Conclusion

In this study, which has a quantitative character, an effort was made to produce descriptive meaning, and research on xenophobia has been mapped. In addition to quantitative analysis, the map has led to findings that enable theoretical discussion on a correct basis. Within the scope of this research, which is a literature description, 3339 studies were reached. The studies were primarily examined within the framework of xenophobia. Following this, 82 publications were identified in the review of publications focusing on the relationship between xenophobia and social media.

In the study, it was concluded that the way xenophobia, which indicates a chronic problem with a historical background, was subject to scientific research was carried out within the framework of periodicity. The trend observed in research in the early 1990s has shown an increasing interest and has increased in the last 5 years. Undoubtedly, the periodic process that updated the alien identity accompanied by social, cultural, economic, and political reasons was effective in this increase. On the other hand, new communication technologies, the reality of the age that makes xenophobia more visible, have played an active role in the increasing interest.

Through bibliometric analysis, the opportunity to causalize the findings as well as the quantitative value of the data was obtained. For example, by identifying prominent keywords, it has become easier to talk about a general image of xenophobia. Similarly, the network map of countries was useful in explaining why publications focusing on the phenomenon in question were mostly seen in the USA. Likewise, findings such as examining this socially embedded problematic mostly in the field of sociology and revealing the slip in the object of xenophobia in social media-centered publications have provided the opportunity to present the issue in question from a broad perspective. However, according to the findings, the field of communication is among the fields with the most publications on the subject. In the field of communication, which ranks 15th with 96 publications, research focusing on the relationality of social media and xenophobia has received increasing attention as of 2018. It is seen that interest in the subject has intensified as of 2022.

As a result, based on the general view revealed by the research findings, there is a need for research that centers on the relationship between social media channels, especially the internet, and xenophobia. In this case, it is possible to suggest qualified publications that can fill this gap in the literature.

References

Ahmed, S., Chen, V. H. H., and Chib, A. I. (2021). Xenophobia in the time of a pandemic: Social media use, stereotypes, and prejudice against immigrants during the COVID-19 crisis. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, *33*(3), 637-653.

Armstrong, G. B. and Neuendorf, K. A. (1989). *TV entertainment, news, and racial perceptions of college students.* https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED310477.

Asmundson, G. J., Paluszek, M. M., Landry, C. A., Rachor, G. S., McKay, D., and Taylor, S. (2020). Do pre-existing anxiety-related and mood disorders differentially impact COVID-19 stress responses and coping? *Journal of anxiety disorders*, *74*, 102271.

Bakshy, E., Messing, S., and Adamic, L. A. (2015). Exposure to ideologically diverse news and opinion on Facebook. *Science, 348*(6239), 1130-1132. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaa1160.

Boer, M. and van Tubergen, F. (2019). Media messages and attitudes toward Muslims and ethnic minorities: A panel study among ethnic majority adolescents in the Netherlands. *Social Science Research, 83,* 102311.

Braam, R. R., Moed, H. F., and Van Raan, A. F. J. (1991a). Mapping of science by combined co-citation and word analysis. I. Structural aspects. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science, 42*(4), 233-251. https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1097-4571(199105)42:4<233::AID-ASI1>3.0.CO;2-I.

Braam, R. R., Moed, H. F., and Van Raan, A. F. J. (1991b). Mapping of science by combined co-citation and word analysis. II: Dynamical aspects. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science, 42*(4), 252-266. https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1097-4571(199105)42:4<252::AID-ASI2>3.0.CO;2-G.

Bravo López, F. (2011). Towards a definition of Islamophobia: Approximations of the early twentieth century. *Ethnic and Racial Studies, 34*(4), 556-573. https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2010.528440.

Cobo, M. J., López-Herrera, A. G., Herrera-Viedma, E., and Herrera, F. (2011). An approach for detecting, quantifying, and visualizing the evolution of a research field: A practical application to the Fuzzy Sets Theory field. *Journal of informetrics, 5*(1), 146-166.

De Master, S. and Le Roy, M. K. (2000). Xenophobia and the European Union. *Comparative politics,* 419-436.

Dixon, T. L. (2008). Network news and racial beliefs: Exploring the connection between national television news exposure and stereotypical perceptions of African Americans. *Journal of Communication, 58*(2), 321-337.

Hjerm, M. (1998). National Identities, National Pride and Xenophobia: A Comparison of Four Western Countries. *Acta Sociologica, 41*(4), 335-347. https://doi.org/10.1177/000169939804100403.

Igartua, J.-J. and Cheng, L. (2009). Moderating effect of group cue while processing news on immigration: Is the framing effect a heuristic process? *Journal of Communication, 59*(4), 726-749.

Kaziboni, A. (2022). Apartheid racism and post-apartheid xenophobia: Bridging the gap. İçinde *Migration in Southern Africa: IMISCOE Regional Reader* (ss. 201-213). Springer International Publishing Cham. https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/56988/978-3-030-92114-9.pdf?sequence=1#page=208.

Khosravani, V., Asmundson, G. J., Taylor, S., Bastan, F. S., and Ardestani, S. M. S. (2021). The Persian COVID stress scales (Persian-CSS) and COVID-19-related stress reactions in patients with obsessive-compulsive and anxiety disorders. *Journal of obsessive-compulsive and related disorders, 28,* 100615.

Noyons, E. c. m., Moed, H. f., and Luwel, M. (1999). Combining mapping and citation analysis for evaluative bibliometric purposes: A bibliometric study. *Journal of the American Society for*

Information Science, 50(2), 115-131. https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1097-4571(1999)50:2<115::AID-ASI3>3.0.CO;2-J.

Schemer, C. (2012). The influence of news media on stereotypic attitudes toward immigrants in a political campaign. *Journal of Communication, 62*(5), 739-757.

Shi, L., Mai, Y., and Wu, Y. J. (2022). Digital transformation: A bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC), 34*(7), 1-20. https://doi.org/10.4018/JOEUC.302637.

Starkey, K., Holstein, J., and Tempest, S. (2021). Xenophobia, the unconscious, the public sphere, and Brexit. *European Management Review, 18*(1), 25-35. https://doi.org/10.1111/emre.12446.

Tafira, K. (2011). Is xenophobia racism? *Anthropology Southern Africa, 34*(3-4), 114-121. https://doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2011.11500015.

Taylor, S. (2021). COVID Stress syndrome: Clinical and nosological considerations. *Current Psychiatry Reports, 23*(4), 19. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11920-021-01226-y.

Taylor, S. (2022). The Psychology of Pandemics. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology, 18*(1), 581-609. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-clinpsy-072720-020131.

Taylor, S., Landry, C. A., Paluszek, M. M., and Asmundson, G. J. (2020). Reactions to COVID-19: Differential predictors of distress, avoidance, and disregard for social distancing. *Journal of Affective Disorders, 277*, 94-98.

Taylor, S., Landry, C. A., Paluszek, M. M., Fergus, T. A., McKay, D., and Asmundson, G. J. (2020). Development and initial validation of the COVID Stress Scales. *Journal of anxiety disorders, 72*, 102232.

Van Dijk, T. A. (1995). Power and the news media. *Political communication and action, 6*(1), 9-36.

Van Raan, A. F. J. (2005). *Handbook of quantitative science and technology research. Chapter Measuring Science*. Springer Netherlands.

Vergeer, M., Lubbers, M., and Scheepers, P. (2000). Exposure to newspapers and attitudes toward ethnic minorities: A longitudinal analysis. *Howard Journal of Communications, 11*(2), 127-143. https://doi.org/10.1080/106461700246661.

Waldenfels, B. (1990). Experience of the alien in Husserl's phenomenology (A. J. Steinbock, Çev.). *Research in Phenomenology*, 19-33.

Yakushko, O. (2009). Xenophobia: Understanding the roots and consequences of negative attitudes toward immigrants. *The Counseling Psychologist, 37*(1), 36-66. https://doi.org/10.1177/0011000008316034.

Sosyal Medya ile Görünürlüğü Artan Yabancı Düşmanlığı Konulu Araştırmaların Haritalandırılması: Bibliyometrik Analiz

Fikriye ÇELİK[*]

Genişletilmiş Özet

Araştırmanın Konusu ve Kapsamı

Yabancı düşmanlığı; sınırdaki fenomene yönelen hoşnutsuzluk, korku ya da nefret görünümlü evrensel bir olgudur. Bu nefret ve tahammülsüzlük kökenli düşünüş ve davranış biçiminin temelinde 'yabancı' fenomenini tanımlama sorunsalına rastlanmaktadır. Bütün tanımlama ya da kavramsallaştırma çabalarının aksine yabancı; korkuya yol açma potansiyeli bulunan soyut bir varlık değil, somut bir kimliktir. Kara kutuya ya da türlü çerçevelendirmelere maruz kalan bu somutluk, sınır fenomeni konumunu her seferinde daha fazla sabitleyen bir gerçeklik olarak kendini göstermektedir.

İsimlendirmeyle başlayıp yabancı olanın korku nesnesi konumuna taşınmasıyla nihai sonucu düşmanlıkta bulan 'ben – o', 'biz – onlar', 'yakın – uzak', 'buradaki – oradaki' dikotomisi tarih boyu kendini yeniden üretmenin bir yolunu bulmuştur. Mantıklı açıklamalara dayanmayan ya da henüz gerekçelendirilememiş korkunun öne sürülmesiyle tekrarlanan bu kadersel ayrım sonunda düşmanlığın çeşitli biçimlerine uzanmaktadır. Hoşgörüsüzlükle ilişkilendirilen her tür dilsel ve eylemsel pratik buradakinin/evsahibinin alanını genişletirken; oradakine/yabancıya ait bütün değerlerin sistemli biçimde ortadan kaldırılması normalize edilmektedir. 'Ben' ve 'o' karşılaşmasında tarafların hiçbir zaman eşit olamayacağına, 'orada' olanın sabitlenmiş bir oradalığa mahkum olduğuna duyulan inanç evin/toprağın/yurdun sahibini esir alırken; 'yabancı' olan, korku duygusunun ardındaki/altındaki düşmanlık aracılığıyla sistematik olarak şiddete uğramaktadır. Böylece zenofobi kavramından, bahsi geçen davranış biçimini meşrulaştırması beklenmektedir.

Kuşkusuz en ince dışlanma biçimlerine maruz kalan yabancının karşılaştığı tutum ve davranışların bütünü şiddet yoğundur. Zira bilindiği gibi bu karşılaşmada korku ya da düşmanlığı üretip kendini merkeze yerleştiren taraf yabancı olanın doğuşunu gerçekleştirmektedir. Böylece sınır belirlenmekte, kimlik profili çıkarılmakta, yabancıya kim olduğu söylenmekte ve her seferinde yeniden hatırlatılmaktadır. Nihayet bu döngü şiddet içeren bir dilsel ve eylemsel pratikler dizisi halini almaktadır.

---

[*] Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, e-mail: fcelik@cumhuriyet.edu.tr, orcid.org/0000-0003-1633-0357, Sivas, Türkiye

Gerek tarihsel gerek sosyo-ekonomik gerekse de dinsel ve kültürel gerekçeler eşliğinde ortaya çıkan söylem ve eylemlerin merkezi modern dünyaya göre; 'buradaki' olamayıp 'oradaki' olma kaderini yaşayan ve 'genel'e uyum sağla(ya)maydığı iddiasıyla 'özel'leştirilen yabancı, düzen içinde tasarlanmış bahçe formatına aykırı yabani ot kabul edilmiştir. Temeli ayrımcılık ve düşmanlığa dayanan görme biçiminin bugünkü küresel görünümünde yabancı olmanın mahiyeti de güncellenmiştir. Keza yabancı tasarımının dönemsel şartlar çerçevesinde gerçekleştiği yadsınmayan bir hakikattir. 2020 itibarıyla insana ve insanı ağırlayan mekana getirilen güncellemeyle yeni modelleme sürecine geçildiği bilgisi bu bağlamda düşünüldüğünde; öncelikli gündem başlığı haline gelen pandeminin kendi yabancısını da beraberinde getirdiği gerçeği netlik kazanmaktadır. Dünya, tarih boyu varlığını türlü yeniden üretimlere borçlu olan yabancının güncellenmiş modeliyle tanışmıştır. Böylece ani kararlarla belirlenen sınırlar etrafında tanımlanarak kimliği konusunda ortak payda yaratılan yeni yabancının, Covid-19 virüsü taşıyıcısı olduğuna karar verilmiştir. Bununla beraber yabancı düşmanlığını esas besleyen yaklaşım, yabancı olanın virüsü yaydığına duyulan kesin inanç olmuştur.

Modern paradigmanın büyüttüğü bir sorunsal olarak anlam kazanıp küreselleşmeyle artan göçün sosyo-kültürel ve sosyo-ekonomik sonuçlarının sorumlusu ilan yabancının korku, nefret ve düşmanlık nesnesi olma serüveni kuşkusuz henüz sona ermiş değildir. Dünya, içinde bulunduğumuz dönemin teknik ve teknolojik imkanları nispetince giderek büyüyen bu serüvenin yeni aşamalarına şahitlik etmektedir. Bugün internet ağının mevcut yargı ve stereotipleri güçlendirip yeni birtakım kalıp yargıların doğuşuna yardımcı bir enstrüman rolü üstlendiğine şüphe yoktur. Keza sosyal ağlar ve sosyal medya ortamlarını doğuran yeni iletişim imkanlarının araçsal konumu dikkat çekici boyutlara ulaşmıştır. Çağın dönemsel niteliklerinin bir çeşit prototipini veren sosyal medya mecraları bunun en açık göstergesidir. Bu yeni mekan kullanıcı konumunda bulunan insanın stereotip oluşturma ve ön yargıyı ifade etme şeklindeki somut pratiklere alan açarak öne çıkan davranış kodlarını çevrimiçi ortama taşımaktadır. Böylece sosyal medyanın araçsal konumu yabancı düşmanlığının daha görünür olmasında pay sahibi olmaktadır.

Araştırmanın Önemi

İşaretlenen bütün söz konusu dönemsel süreçler sonunda çeşitli güncellemelere uğrayan yabancı düşmanlığını anlamaya yönelik bugüne kadar pek çok araştırma yürütülmüştür. İçerimlediği kapsamlı anlam gereği farklı disiplinlerin kadrajına giren yabancı düşmanlığı hakkında ortaya çıkan felsefi, sosyolojik, politik ve kültürel çalışmalar son yıllarda yoğunluk kazanmıştır. Bu çalışma da söz konusu olgunun hangi sınırlar çerçevesinde ele alındığını görmeye/gösterme yönelik incelikli bir değerlendirme pratiğine dayanmaktadır. Gerek konunun niteliğine dikkat çekme gerek literatürü bütüncül çerçevede inceleme gerekse de hakkında daha fazla araştırmaya ihtiyaç duyulan alanları işaretleme gücü dolayısıyla alanyazına ufak ancak önemli bir katkı olmayı uman bu çalışma kayda değer bir çabanın ürünüdür. Benzer şekilde içinde bulunduğumuz çağın yeni mekanı kabul edilen sosyal medya mecralarının yabancı düşmanlığı başlığı altında ne kadar görüldüğünü açığa çıkarma potansiyeli de çalışmayı önemli kılan bir başka sebeptir.

Araştırmanın Amacı

Bu araştırmanın amacı yabancı düşmanlığını konu edinen çalışmalar hakkında bilim dalı, yazar, ülke, kurum, yayın yılı, yayın dili, yazarlar ve ülkeler arası bağlantılılık, anahtar kelimeler, atıf bağlantısı ve atıf rakamları gibi genel bilgisel ağa ulaşıp durum tespiti yapmaktır. Böylece çıkarılan

profil üzerinden bahse konu sorunsalın en çok hangi alan, ülke, kurum ve yıllarda dikkate alındığından hangi anahtar kelimelere başvurulduğuna, yazarlar arasında nasıl bir bağlantı olduğundan atıfların ülkelere göre dağılımına, alanın bütüncül portresini sunan çalışmadan araştırmacılara yön tayin etmesi beklenmektedir.

Araştırmanın Yöntemi

Yabancı düşmanlığı temalı yayınların eğilimlerini saptama amacındaki bu çalışmada niceliksel karaktere dayalı literatür betimlemesi olarak tanımlanan bibliyometrik analize başvurulmuştur. Bu teknikle bir yandan söz konusu sorunsalı dikkate alan yayınların nicel görünümü aydınlatılırken diğer taraftan kavramsal gelişimi anlamayı sağlayan teorik tartışmanın yolu bulunmuştur. Literatürün bütüncül biçimde incelenmesine imkan tanıyarak bahsi geçen temaya odaklı araştırmaların gelişimine ışık tutan çalışmada VOSviewer'dan yardım alınmıştır. Ağ haritalarının çıkarıldığı araştırma yalnız Web of Science indexlerini içlemektedir. Taramanın Web of Science üzerinde gerçekleşmesi ile diğer tarama platformlarındaki verilerin dışlanması araştırmanın kısıtlılıklarını oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada "xenophobia" anahtar sözcüğü ile yapılan taramada toplam 3339 çalışmaya ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara ek olarak "xenophobia" ve "social media" anahtar sözcükleri birlikte aranmış; taramada yabancı düşmanlığı ve sosyal medya ilişkisini merkeze alan toplam 82 araştırma tespit edilmiştir.

Araştırmanın Bulguları

Çalışmada tarihi geçmişi kronik bir sorunsalı işaret eden yabancı düşmanlığının bilimsel araştırmalara konu edilme biçiminin dönemsellik çerçevesinde gerçekleştiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. 1990'lı yılların başında gözlenen eğilim giderek artan bir seyir göstermiş, son 5 yılda ivme kazanmıştır. Kuşkusuz bu artışta yabancı kimliğini güncelleyen sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik ve politik gerekçeler eşliğinde gelişen dönemsel sürecin payı bulunurken yabancı düşmanlığını görünür kılan yeni iletişim teknolojileri de etkin rol oynamıştır.

Araştırmada yardımına başvurulan bibliyometrik analiz, nicel verilere ulaşmayı sağlamanın yanında elde edilen sonucu nedenselleştirmeye de alan açmıştır. Örneğin öne çıkan anahtar kelimelerin tespiti, yabancı düşmanlığına ilişkin genel bir görüntüden söz etmeyi kolaylaştırırken; ülkeler ağ haritasına erişim, söz konusu olguyu gündeme alan yayınların en çok ABD'de görülmesinin nedenselleştirmesine izin vermiştir. Benzer şekilde toplumsala gömülü bu sorunsalın en çok sosyoloji alanında incelemelere konu olması, alanı domine eden İngilizce'yi küçük oranlarla İspanyol ve Alman dilinin takip etmesi, sosyal medya merkezli yayınlarda yabancı düşmanlığının nesnesinde kayma yaşandığı gerçeğinin açığa çıkması gibi bulgular söz konusu başlığı geniş bir görüş açısıyla ortaya koyma imkanı tanımıştır.

Sonuç

Sonuçta; araştırma bulgularından ortaya çıkan kuş bakışı görüntünün verdiği izinle başta internet olmak üzere yeni dünyanın gerçeği sosyal medya mecraları ve yabancı düşmanlığı ilişkisine odaklanan araştırmalara ihtiyaca olduğu vurgusunda bulunarak alanyazındaki boşluğu dolduracak nitelikli yayın üretimi önerilmektedir.

Araştırmacıların Katkı Oranı Beyanı/ Contribution of Authors
Araştırma tek bir yazar tarafından yürütülmüştür.
The research was conducted by a single author.
****

Çıkar Çatışması Beyanı / Conflict of Interest
Çalışma kapsamında herhangi bir kurum veya kişi ile çıkar çatışması bulunmamaktadır.
There is no conflict of interest with any institution or person within the scope of the study.
****

İntihal Politikası Beyanı / Plagiarism Policy
Bu makale bir benzerlik taramasından geçirilmiştir ve dergi beklentilerini karşılamaktadır.
This article has undergone a plagiarism check and meets the expectations of the journal.
****

Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etiği Beyanı / Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Statement
Bu çalışmada "Yükseköğretim Kurumları Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etiği Yönergesi" kapsamında uyulması belirtilen kurallara uyulmuştur.
In this study, the rules stated in the "Higher Education Institutions Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Directive" were followed.